

## Winter

- 1) Skiing
- 2) Skating
- 3) Ice hockey
- 4) Bob sledding.
- 5) Tobogganing.

## Fine Arts

- 1) Architecture
- 2) Town planning
- 3) Painting
- 4) Drawing
- 5) Graphic work
- 6) Sculpturing
- 7) Literature
- 8) Drama
- 9) Music

## Olympic . Athletic Games .

- 1) Football - assoc. + rugby
- 2) Lawn Tennis
- 3) Polo
- 4) Water Polo
- 5) Hockey
- 6) Handball
- 7) Basketball
- 8) Canoeing
- 9) Gliding
- 10) Pelota - Spanish ball + racket

1958 International Olympic Committee . IOC .

1961 Olympic Academy .

## Summer

I.O.C. National Olympic Federation, Committee, Patron & President.

1900 - women (1)	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki
18 sports	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo
154 events	5857 participants	537 women	84 nations
5 sports	1924 Chamonix	1964 Innsbruck	
960 participants	123 women	30 nations	WINTER.
30 nations	women 13 - 139.		

President 5<sup>th</sup> Avery Brundage 1952 -

I.O.C.

Officials 1967. Pan-Am Games Winnipeg.

- Sports committees select teams in each sport under I.O.C. Federation

High jump 6' 8". 1/2 mile - 11.51 sec.

Best may enter from country regardless of standard.

Olympics - best - Pan-Am - quantity.

- ROME
- Roman & Greek periods overlap.
  - City + Roman Empire. Organized society.
  - More Spartan than Athenian.
  - Practical & utilitarian. Importance of family.
  - Paternal - Father Families - Boss.
  - Schooling at home - pride in state, loyalty, race, courage.

450 B.C. 12 tables of law.

- Military training (7-4) up male draft.
- Gaius Flavius employed mercenaries.

264 B.C. Romans dominated Italy.

231 " Mediterranean

" Rest of Europe - Germany, Britain  
Roads, aqueducts, drainage, sewage.

COMMUN-  
ICATION  
591

- Communication + Organization.  
'All roads lead to Rome'. Wealth.
- luxury + prolonged campaigns.
- Soldiers - 85 th pack. 4 mi. an hour.
- (i) - Mercenaries. Moral + discipline.
- caused loss of P. Training.
- (ii) - Learning - taught by Greek scholars + tutors.  
264 B.C. U. of Alexandria. (Greek thought).
- No P.E., music or drama imported from Greece.  
Gout + private education.
- Now entertainment - games as entertainment.  
'Spartacus'.

72 B.C. Coliseum. 52,000. P. P. C. pillars.

(Permeable)

Interesting structures of world - stadia for games.  
Recreation contributed to downfall of Rome.

Rome. Virgil, Seneca, Cicero, Ovid.

- 'Humanism' - man + his destiny.
- Btm. Greek + Christianity.
- End under Augustus Caesar. Pantheon.
- Rome sacked.

1) Literature

2) Law

3) Engineering

- Causes
- 1) Religious + social - charitable + schooling
  - 2) Merchant - protection of self

HEBREW. TORAH + TALMUD. learnings  
(RELIGIOUS, DANCE, SLINE, HUNTING, CLEANLINESS)

Chinese - static society.

2600 yr B.C. P.E. Chong Su.

Military + breathing, kite-flying.

Persia - dart-throwing / RIDE, USE FOW, SPEAK THE TRUTH)

- justice, self-control, obedience, abstinence.
- hunted in groups (practical not intellectual.)
- state soldiers at 18. MILITARY - OPEN-MINDED.

Egypt - wrestling, swimming, hunting, acrobatics.

- wall games. (Purer civilization) papyrus.

Homer - before 850 B.C.

Greece - individual <sup>excellence</sup> distinct personality.

- education + good citizenship

1) - moral responsibilities

2) - develop intellectual power.

(open mind, tolerance.)

3) - appreciation of the beautiful.

4) - interpretive dancing + music.

self-expression.

Curriculum

gymnastics -

music + poetry,

drama

history

religion

science

literary elements

reading

writing

dancing -

religious games + ceremonies

776 B.C. Olympic games - 4 yrs.

- Olympiad - time between games.

Running, leaping, racing (horse chariot)

javelin throw + spear, running + wrestling.

Pentathlon 1) Leaping, 2) javelin + spear throw,

3) wrestling, 4) racing, 5) discus.

Professional athletics - 394 A.D. no Olympics  
Character sought through games.

Sparta - girls trained to bear soldiers.

Athens - gymnastics for body, music for soul.

- "True aim of education is a blend  
of gymnastics & music". Plato.

Not until 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Rome - type of utilitarian people.

- genius for grit.
- ability for organization.
- up to 300 B.C., early education in  
hands of parents.
- exercise chiefly concerned in  
military service.

200 B.C. - Greek influence came into Rome.

literature, philosophy, Greek,

- gymnastics never fully climatized.

- Romans built many small gyms.  
Nero built one large one.

\* - P.E. built one large one recreational  
+ not strenuous : little moral value  
- gyms built near the baths.  
- boys had sports.

- dancing unsightly for free citizens.

- reading, writing, learning was  
occupation of parents, also  
learning of laws.

- exercises - for army -

running, jumping, discus.

\* No training for citizenship which  
again shows a weakness.

Education of church introduced.

Recites of hand ball, medicine etc.

throughout all Europe

soccer ball

Dark Ages - came with decline of Roman Empire

- barbarians conquered Rome.
- church was supreme - all education in church.

- monasticism was prevalent.

Asceticism - neglect & abuse of the body with idea of purifying the soul.

- what was desired was wrong.

- Romans ran away from problems of life rather than attacking them.

- church nothing to do with education, handed down by the Greeks & ancient Romans.

- training of boys, essentially an outdoor training.

- life largely outdoors

- mainly) sports for men & children.  
hunting, fishing, wrestling,  
tennis, Kegon, dice, cints,  
casting stones.

11<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> chivalry - people outside church were taught more manners.

This age began to decline in 1220 when gunpowder came in.

- dancing prevalent

- also singing & embroidery.

- quiet life except for hunting.

- Edward III prohibited archery

9<sup>th</sup> Century - Scholasticism declined in  
14<sup>th</sup> C.

- church tried to stamp out Greek philosophy.
- Scholasticism method for combining old learning with new learning.
- It was thorough but narrow.
- At this time universities began in Europe. Growth of cities + wealth in Italy + England. Cambridge + Oxford.
- Students - Erasmus - Luther - Bacon.
- punishment given to boys was type calculated to cultivate aptitude to pain.
- games were not encouraged at Oxford + Cambridge.
- life of boys.
- life of girls domestic.

Renaissance - lead out of Scholastic age.

- change in political, social + economic life through Europe.
- New joy in living.
- increase purpose + joy in life.
- certain schools in this period - 11<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> C. that made P. E. compulsory.
- School of Mattina de Salles - Martua.

- running, riding, leaping, ball.
- Rabefais's school in France.
- Montaigne in England also used doctrine of exercising body before mind.
- "Pupil & tutor gallantly exercising their bodies as before they had their minds."
- James Mellerille - common sports in Scotland about 1520.
- In 1561 R. Mollescott founded a school in England.
- In 1581 he published a book - "Positions." - about 1/3 devoted to P.E.
- football popular but rough.
- revolt against established church.
- realists stressed needs of life & P.E.
- Mother was supposed to undertake character education.

John Milton - tractlike of education. 1608-1674.

- 3 parts to days work.
- <sup>duty</sup> work, exercise, diet.
- Exercise 1/2 before lunch, then music.
- Aim of education character & polish.

John Locke - thoughts concerning Education.

- physical & ethical side.
- riding, fencing, manual trades.
- sound mind & sound body.

Bacon & Comenius - realists.

- 1571-1626 - scientific method of E. & instruction.
- development of child.

Comenius - complete universal education.

- Father of Modern Education.
- suggested young children's training.
- influenced other men.
- teacher should guide + lead.

Middle Ages - P.E. getting gradually accepted.

- preparation for war.
- gentlemen's training for self-defense.
- hint of relation to child development.
- considered for discipline + recreation.
- health noticed as interest.

18th century, Rousseau.

- Parisian descent, not restraint.
- idle + trade in youth.
- wrote 2 essays.  
"Théory on Inequality of Men".
- children's education to be individual.  
"Emile".
- 3 means of education  
nature, man, things.
- P.E. suggested.
- disliked tents + themes.  
"Robinson Crusoe".
- women had no individuality.
- destroyed traditions + past.

Bodilow - German 1723-1798.

- became teacher in Denmark.
- interested Rousseau.
- wrote formalism as much as health.
- children trained as children.
- E. practical + played.  
- Physical + manual.

Simon - P.E. part of curriculum.

- 2 hr. P.E. morning, 1 hr. afternoon  
jumping, balancing, apparatus,  
swimming, skating, fencing, hikes,  
riding, camping.
- physical growth more than mental.

Saltzman - German - noted teacher

- 1744 - country excursions, gardening, apps.
- Guts Muths - "Gymnastics for Youth", Games.
- 1709 - play for relaxation. (st. manuals)
- grandfather of German Gym.
- wide education + interests.

Pestalozzi - Swiss - great influence.

- 1746 - P.E. in program, to help peasants.
- thought church has failed.
- raised no children.
- 1 hr. daily, games, skating, hiking,
- child should <sup>use</sup> observe + self activity.

Maudel

- natural development of kid from within.
- father of kindergarten.
- studied play of children + playthings.
- educated 5 nephews.
- self-instruction theory.
- thought a socialist.
- lectured on child-training.

John - "father of German Gym."

- 1715-1852 - travelled extensively, muchudson.
- studied theology.
- opposed student drill + inflicted
- was a tutor for trips.



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